

ARTS AT THE FAIR

Mechanics Leads Them All With a Great Display.

WONDERS AND MIRACLES.

What Has Been Accomplished in Science, Physics and Mathematics Since the Time of Columbus.

Which is the greatest of the arts as proved by this great exhibition? I should say that mechanics still led all the arts. About everything we find in astronomy and physics strengthens the view of Galileo and Kepler, that the mechanical motions must be known first before anything can be demonstrated. Mathematics is but the key to mechanics. The law of gravity is only one of the findings, and subsequent astronomy has mechanics for its groundwork. Given the influence of bodies upon each other, their size, density, etc., and the figure they describe in their motion will be known. The deflection of a distant body without a visible cause is still an unsolved star, which forthwith we seek with our telescopes to ascertain, and then our brethren of the planets have sometimes been discovered only because we felt their influence and had never seen their face. Energy, the law of the universe, is also the law of this exhibition. The still paintings, even those which seem to have the least energy, like those of the French artist Millet, required all the energy of his being to make them. The immense machines invented for steam, electricity and hydraulics and power testify to the same great fact, that the world is a mechanism and a machine together. Perhaps the greatest triumph in this exhibition and evidence of man's progress are the telescopic materials and those having reference to optics, which, as a science, is but the lamp to disclose hidden mechanism to us. All the groping of physics and many more to defy the gigantic forces in nature, without personifying them, seems to still move toward the source of energy.

Here is a city standing by these triumphs of art and science, which is suggestive to us of the failure of all great cities in the past to do more than record knowledge and leave it. The multitude in Chicago, like the multitude in Ephesus and everywhere, knows but a smattering of all this knowledge, and goes on pursuing its object, which is to give it substance, pleasure and excitement. Yet the force of the exhibition upon such a multitude must be greater than any force we have known in the past. The oldest university in the world is said to be eight hundred years old. Here is an exhibition whose first modern predecessor was commenced only about forty years ago. One cannot help feeling, as he looks around upon these triumphs and machines, his own comprehension of them and that of his immediate neighbors, that discipline and freedom are the two great powers which should go hand in hand; that freedom without discipline is a very willful possession, like a man traveling with a wild beast, and that discipline without freedom brings intolerance, almost equal to the forms of intolerance with which knowledge has been contenting.

The utility of nations makes a study as we look through this fair. The nations here appear to better advantage than almost anywhere, because none of them, unless it be little Chili, or some dyspeptic power which has drunk blood, does not come here to compete. At the last French exhibition the Germans put in a poor appearance. Germany and France are here side by side, in equal favor with our people. It is manifest that Europe has a disease it will be a long time being cured of, and



WHAT THEY DO WHEN THEY THINK.

that is international jealousy. This is shown by the popularity of a lesson power for the time being. When France was mixing in with the quarrels of all other states, as in the Crimean war, and the Italian war, and the Mexican war, not all the might of the United States could make her popular in England; but when she is beaten by Germany the other powers hasten to defend her, plainly proving that Europe cannot bear to see any one power grow superior.

It is manifest that each of the European powers has a jealousy of foreign immigration. We almost alone, of the greater powers, continue to receive people of all nations. But we are not in the same of Europe's fixed custom one looks to move about and our own commercial centers. It matters everything in the country. We are still slow to people to equip the immense empire we have taken to hand, and this is shown by the strange prices which prevail. I understood that the current price of the Chicago market of the best quality was not twenty-five dollars a year ago, so that my friends of the people of all nations. But we are not in the same of Europe's fixed custom one looks to move about and our own commercial centers. It matters everything in the country. We are still slow to people to equip the immense empire we have taken to hand, and this is shown by the strange prices which prevail. I understood that the current price of the Chicago market of the best quality was not twenty-five dollars a year ago, so that my friends of the people of all nations.

No exhibition in the history of the world has been so varied in the ideas of making as much as this one. Columbus was the learner and

the learned. He was the navigator of physics, the only man who, up to his time, had ever left his own element to ascertain anything. The astronomer stuck to their towers on the ground and saw the stars, but Columbus left the shore and hunted for a scientific idea. And, expecting only to reach the opposite side of Europe, which is a peninsula of Asia, he reached the lone some half of the globe, something like the Dutch doctor whom I once knew in eastern Pennsylvania, who attended a very poor man and his wife, who was in the habit of presenting him at every social occasion with at least two or three of his particular patients.



UNCLE SAM'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The poor man got down in the corner and prayed that his wife would this time stop with one child. "Your praying, Jacob, has no luck this time," said the doctor. After a pause, when Jacob had ended his prayer with a short oath, the doctor said: "Jacob, may I have a word with you? This time she has triplets." "Well," said Jacob, rising up, now thoroughly mad, "they got to be taken care of somehow, but I shan't do it."

A very little learning discovered America: it is possible that Columbus went to school at Pavia, just north of Genoa, for a time as an academician around its university. Even that was enough to point his bark to the west. The Pole who made up his mind to study the solar system and came to some fixed conclusions about it was pretty well grown when Columbus died, and he made America the stepping stone to that complete rearrangement of sun, moon, planets and stars which not to know would make all other knowledge guesswork.

The exhibition previous to this in France was to celebrate the French revolution, which overthrew the feudal idea in Europe. The French revolution, however, in spite of its benefits, has not brought universal conviction to men that freedom is good for every race. Where freedom as an experiment is tried in freedom of space, as in the United States, thirteen years previous to the French revolution, the result is more satisfactory. Our exhibition in 1876 was successful enough to make the present one a still greater endeavor and triumph. I have thought, as I have looked about this exhibition and the city which possesses it, that perhaps we can get our greatest encouragement as a nation from the fact that we can handle such immense organizations.

Not one of the men concerned in this exhibition had any previous reputation.

The exhibition of 1876 was put in the hands of a Cincinnati merchant who had been experienced in making local exhibitions in his own city. Allied with him were some Philadelphia men of practical experience as builders, merchants, financiers and politicians. It is a singular fact that Mr. Grosshans has been the most emphatic in his enforcement of the Chicago exhibition, and that Philadelphia has been the most decided of any of the eastern commonwealths, outside of New England, in coming to the support of this fair. It is probable that each growing city in America could with ease discover among its citizens men who could have made a fair like this. I am reminded of what Attorney General Williams once said to me about public men: "We often say that if such a man had been found the public services he rendered could not have been done, whereas, back where he lived, in his own town, were half a dozen men who would have been just as successful as himself if they had happened to be called upon."

It is a respectable thought that the United States has absorbed the lesson of self-help, and has so much imagination when practical things are brought to its mind, that anywhere in our country we can handle a world's fair. Chicago obtained the world's fair this time because of her superior organization to get it, in the legislative body. In the law of development the west was entitled to a fair. Other cities had inferior facilities and perhaps an inferior climate, and that one which has so often been chosen for national conventions carried the fair away from the east.

Shall world's fairs in the future be based upon an idea, or merely upon the mercenary spirit? I should think that a great occasion for the test fair should be the anniversary of the year of experiment. We have already celebrated Washington, Columbus, Voltaire. The idea which should bring the world together next time can be more successful yet. He who reminded us to our mind place among the planet and stars, and there, by releasing our egotism, taught us the weakness of all knowledge compared to the facts of nature, yet to be discovered, was a master spirit. It seems that the spirit of the fair, that Columbus was a man of genius, that genius in our day only means disciplined, concentrated endeavor.

RABIDA IN CHICAGO.

The Many Interesting Exhibits It Contains.

I might illustrate by a running interview how knowledge has accompanied the Columbus show. Not many persons have been to the convent of Rabida, near Palos, in Spain. Having the best of the eyes somewhat, I made that journey only a year ago, so that my friends of the people of all nations. But we are not in the same of Europe's fixed custom one looks to move about and our own commercial centers. It matters everything in the country. We are still slow to people to equip the immense empire we have taken to hand, and this is shown by the strange prices which prevail. I understood that the current price of the Chicago market of the best quality was not twenty-five dollars a year ago, so that my friends of the people of all nations.

"Well," said Mr. Cortis, "we have made Rabida as it was when Columbus saw it, and not as it is now." I was satisfied with this explanation.

It seems that the convent of Rabida convent was very far in antiquity. The account says that in the time of Emperor Trajan, who was born, I think, in Spain, Rabida was put up as a temple to Proserpine, as a sort of shrine for Trajan's deceased daughter. It is said that criminals could escape to this temple and be safe, and that virgins were sacrificed on its altar by the diviners. If such is the case, it was an inhuman temple as in Mexico which Cortes found, and where the priests, on stones, mutilated and vivisectioned maidens and warriors. According to the story, this church is very nearly as old as Jesus, for some Christian monks took it in the year 139, and when the Moslems came in, seven hundred years after Jesus, they made it one of their mosques, and then sold it to the Christians to the privilege, by paying money for the privilege. The Knights Templar used it, and when they were dispossessed all over Europe because they put on too many airs and had finally to leave their monks, and finally the Franciscans took the convent. It thus seems to have a continuous history from the second century to the Christian era down to 1883, when the monks of St. Francis were dispossessed on account of eating too much for the good of Spain. After Napoleon got possession of France his mother-in-law thought Rabida would be a good place to put some of Napoleon's restorative money, for Napoleon was rebuilding, through his bright architect, many old chateaux and broken palaces. The



RABIDA CONVENT.

Washington City, who bought it in Venice. Now you know that in the course of time Elina Vespucius, one of his descendants, came to Washington to lobby for a grant of land. Here is her petition for the grant. Here is the report of the committee, rejecting it. "I see that you have some things which belong to this country, and yet are Columbusian." "Oh, yes, you know that Columbus was first buried in Seville, and his remains afterward disinterred and taken to San Domingo, and then taken up and put in a box of iron, and the ashes carefully assorted and placed in a little jewel box. Now, three pinches of those ashes were taken out with the fingers, and one of the pinches belongs to a man in the state of New York who in some way was acquainted with the exiles who disinterred the remains. He has lent us those ashes, and we have put them in a similar casket; and I also had the box in which the ashes of Columbus were taken up exactly reproduced, and here it is." All books Columbus is known to have used are shown in the original or copies in this collection. The pope has sent here cordially many things, among others a letter written by Pope Nicholas in the year 1488, long before Columbus, to some Irish bishop, concerning the church in Greenland. The bull which Pope Borgia issued, dividing America between Spain and Portugal, is here, with a map—not a copy, but the original. The busts of that pope, and all persons concerned in the matter, are given. Letters from various other popes commanding American matters are shown. The first map in the world which shows America upon it, in that word, is given here. All the books of Ptolemy, belonging to Mr. Thacher, of Albany, are here to be seen, and an original copy of the life of Columbus, by his illegitimate son, Ferdinand.

BETTER THAN SCHOOLS.

The Many Lessons Taught By the World's Fair.

There is something solemn in the thought that when we go to the world's fair we see about all that man is proud of. He has been on the planet more thousands of years than Moses thought to be in eternity, but after all he has very little to show. Whatever he tries to do some spiritualistic reformer deems to destruction. Whether he is killed before the sixth century after Jesus Mahomet declared to be an abomination, and said it was profanity for any man to copy what God had made. Mahomet's opposition was that everything had been made just as we see it, and therefore he was an orthodox man. This set the Arabs, and their proselytes by the sword, to making circles and squares, and thus constructed geometrical lines on which the earths are worked, or rather work each other. So Mahomet beat him, he thought to have every living being rejoice only in his wisdom, and behold, the Moslems doctors put Aristotle, Thales and Maimonides away above him. "This Mahomet," said the doctors of his own sect, "did not know how to turn around, he was worse than a mule that you have to blind and back into a conversation."

When the Moslems had carefully written down all which they had found out about algebra, astronomy and the ancients, the churchmen of Ferdinand and Isabella collected all that knowledge and burnt it in the fire, not to be revenged upon the Moslems who had burnt the Alexandrian library, which Gibbon denies, but from sheer hatred of knowledge and of a fellow race. Mr. Webb, who has come back from Ceylon to preach Mahomet, is only one of the influences which will make man revolt at himself when he sees how much knowledge has been destroyed by dogmatism. The view of the various schools of African conquerors which invaded Europe sounds to those who read in the present day like what has taken place in contemporary theology. A man went into a city, now perished on the borders of the desert Sahara, and saw sitting in a school a person of grave and impressive aspect, who addressed him, "Friend, whence come you?" "I come

from Cordova, in the land of the west-ern caliphs." "Has not destruction yet come upon the rulers there?" asked the benighted teacher. "If it has not come, it will. They drove wisdom from them. They drove banishment from the land of my fathers to this solitude, because I was a pupil of this wise, great man, Ibn Roshd; oh, God," exclaimed the benighted teacher, "throw down that kingdom and punish them who drove away the learned and the pure."

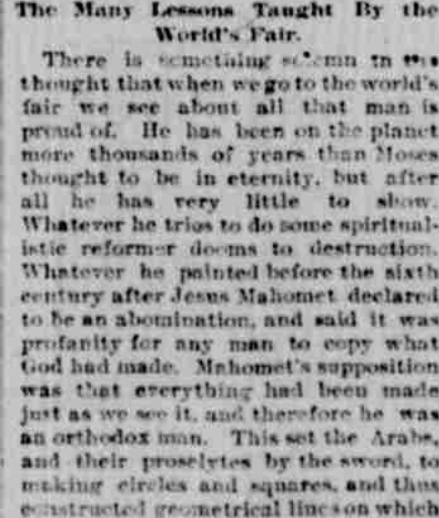
The stranger went away, and in an age of miracles he thought of himself: "Perhaps I can be the agent to accomplish that revolution, which must, no doubt, take place, for I perceived by that teacher's countenance that he was sincere." Thinking much about the matter, the stranger kept his eye on the boys wherever he went, until he found one who seemed to be bold, gentle and strong, as well as beautiful. This boy he took back into the Atlas mountains, and trained him like another Mahomet, to overthrow the dynasty which ruled Spain. Then came the Almo ladies, who utterly destroyed the bigoted caliph, and they set to work all through the conquered empires to find the few remaining books of wisdom which had been so viciously burnt by their forefathers.

In this exhibition are shown the vestiges of vanished civilizations, the

arches in the mosques, the temples of Egyptian Thebes, what the Assyrians have left over, and the finger rings and lamps of the kings. In the arts man is not doing much more than the perished races. Every nation shows its vases, painted by pictures in outlines or in colors, and fashions in clay, such as basins, images of gods, no longer worshipped, and the playful devices made between man's fancies and fears. The laces which we are now making all over, without knowing it, to decorate our homes.

Man's improvement has been made in the elements, of which there were only four in the time of Columbus, and every element, like Artemus Ward's animals, is found to have a beautiful moral. If separation, earth, water and fire man has set lessons for himself for many a year to come. Not a single fact appears to have been learned by man of benefit to his living existence except what was material. We should know nothing about astronomy but that a man made lenses, which he ground so that they magnified, and Galileo got one of them and saw satellites to other worlds, and reasoned that we had satellites, too, and finally that we revolve and that mechanics is very interesting theology.

This exhibition is in much a repetition, every nation taking in hand and carrying right before it. In this country our business was to annihilate distance, and therefore we are strong in all things of inland transportation, in telegraphy and the electric devices of all sorts. In machinery we rather extensive crops, and to weave and make up what the gods have produced. Europe, divided into many nations, has the everlasting task of war before it, and she is strong in engines of war, in mighty guns, in bullet-proof jackets and in lances. Other nations, like Spain, merely come here with what they once had, gathered from their old armories and the ruins of places they have destroyed. Man is not much honored by posterity, except for his achievements. What is discernible, above everything else here, is the general peace of civilization, due in much to disregard of the old sources of contention. After all, the greatest power visible in this world's fair is that of



THIS SET THE ARABS THINKING.

money. No people are above wanting a currency which they can take home, no matter where they live, and find it to be as good there as here. If you go to Buffalo Bill's show, just outside the fair, and see him, not only with his American Indians and cowboys and United States soldiers, but with his Cosaque, Arabs, Syrians, etc., you must reason that what brought all those people, flying the flags of different nations, into a common arena, was the coin which gave them employment. There may have been minor influences at work, such as pride of nationality and of personal strength, but to be fed, clothed, sheltered and mounted, and to be able to save a little something to take back, were the prime inducements. In like manner the people of the nations, and frequently the invasion of one nation by another, are the results of needs. The fall of the Roman empire was caused by the Berber getting loose and falling upon the Goths, who were lashed up against the Roman frontier, and the Romans would not let the Goths come in, from tyranny of race and edict, and the Goths said: "We must come in, for our women and children are being murdered," and when they came in Rome disappeared and Rome became Gothic.

As the newest action of the world,

taking into our composition all the other nations, we learn from this fair how interdependence is heredity. As you go from school to school here, you see that every nation regulates its commonest custom on some almost immutable form. The barber turns up the toes of his shoes, the Hindoo and Chinaman build their steeples like lines of successive crooks. The Turk and Moor can conceive of no other arch than the horseshoe and the moon. The Frenchman does very little that has not a sensible idea in it; the Englishman must be dilatory, like John Wycliffe, and courteous at the same time, or he is not happy. The Spaniard will have blood, like his Carthaginian and Roman forefathers. The Italian will work in macaroni and plaster. The German must be eating and drinking; some must get drunk nationally, and some must dance nationally, and it is all heredity.

Yet, in examining all these versatile products, we think we see a channel through the history of nations which, however frozen or foggy for periods, at last breaks itself and comes forward. It is the channel of knowledge cooperating with the channel of trade. The exchange of the products of warm and cold countries, which has been going on from before any time of recorded history, yet controls the world, and the arts are like sugar upon the child's cake, to assist this action. The Greek and his contemporaries to the east in India and China, the Italian, who succeeded the Greek when the Greek had lost his nationality through being conquered by the Turk and the Arab, these are the powers that still control great exhibitions. All the effective architecture you see is Greek, modified by Italy. Wherever a building is to be decorated here by nimble fingers, which have inherited the faulstic friction of art, you see Italians doing the work. From Italy the channel comes onward to France, and perhaps the greatest name in modern history is that of the king of France who brought the arts from Italy to his own country. A vicious fellow in himself, uncharitable, untrue, egotistical, Francis I. has more credit with mankind for bringing the artists out of Italy than the United States will derive for having induced such a stream of heterogeneous immigration to its shores. So Spain had her brief and glorious day, when she became a disciple to the Italian's idea and gave him three poor little larks to try the western main with. So England, knowing nothing herself except murder and rapine, at the conclusion of the war of roses allowed some refugee Italians in its port to take the king's signet, and gotherwise unpaid, to discover the United States for him. Whatever the Moors learned they derived from the Greeks, and the Italians got in by the Moors from the back door. We look at the variety of vases here from all nations, and find that what the Greeks did not know about a vase it is useless for later nations to try to find.

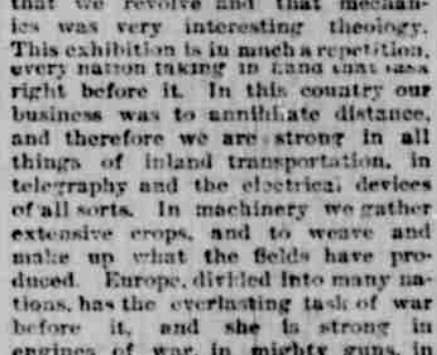


FRANCE AND GERMANY SIDE BY SIDE.

To get at the facts regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will convince you Hood's Cures.

Mrs. Wm. Hulst, Mantoloking, N.J. Taken from the grave. "The doctors said I had the worst case of womb trouble they ever saw."

"I had heart trouble, lost my speech and the use of my limbs. I frequently had fits, fainting spells, and I could not sleep. Three of the best New York doctors gave me up. Friends came to see me—among them my cousin. "She said she believed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would help me, and persuaded the doctor to try it. Oh! how thankful I am they gave it to me, for it took me from the grave. I began to improve immediately. I soon got out, and am now well and strong. No words can express my gratitude to you for my life. Since then I have given it to others, and it never fails."



ALL DRUGGISTS sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. Mrs. Pinkham's Free Fall, 20 cents.



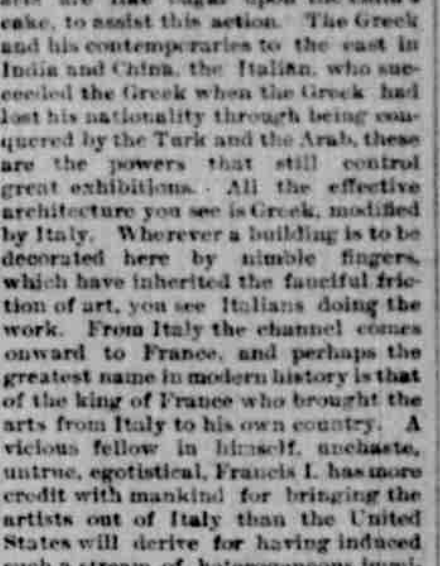
THIS SET THE ARABS THINKING.

money. No people are above wanting a currency which they can take home, no matter where they live, and find it to be as good there as here. If you go to Buffalo Bill's show, just outside the fair, and see him, not only with his American Indians and cowboys and United States soldiers, but with his Cosaque, Arabs, Syrians, etc., you must reason that what brought all those people, flying the flags of different nations, into a common arena, was the coin which gave them employment. There may have been minor influences at work, such as pride of nationality and of personal strength, but to be fed, clothed, sheltered and mounted, and to be able to save a little something to take back, were the prime inducements. In like manner the people of the nations, and frequently the invasion of one nation by another, are the results of needs. The fall of the Roman empire was caused by the Berber getting loose and falling upon the Goths, who were lashed up against the Roman frontier, and the Romans would not let the Goths come in, from tyranny of race and edict, and the Goths said: "We must come in, for our women and children are being murdered," and when they came in Rome disappeared and Rome became Gothic.

As the newest action of the world,

taking into our composition all the other nations, we learn from this fair how interdependence is heredity. As you go from school to school here, you see that every nation regulates its commonest custom on some almost immutable form. The barber turns up the toes of his shoes, the Hindoo and Chinaman build their steeples like lines of successive crooks. The Turk and Moor can conceive of no other arch than the horseshoe and the moon. The Frenchman does very little that has not a sensible idea in it; the Englishman must be dilatory, like John Wycliffe, and courteous at the same time, or he is not happy. The Spaniard will have blood, like his Carthaginian and Roman forefathers. The Italian will work in macaroni and plaster. The German must be eating and drinking; some must get drunk nationally, and some must dance nationally, and it is all heredity.

Yet, in examining all these versatile products, we think we see a channel through the history of nations which, however frozen or foggy for periods, at last breaks itself and comes forward. It is the channel of knowledge cooperating with the channel of trade. The exchange of the products of warm and cold countries, which has been going on from before any time of recorded history, yet controls the world, and the arts are like sugar upon the child's cake, to assist this action. The Greek and his contemporaries to the east in India and China, the Italian, who succeeded the Greek when the Greek had lost his nationality through being conquered by the Turk and the Arab, these are the powers that still control great exhibitions. All the effective architecture you see is Greek, modified by Italy. Wherever a building is to be decorated here by nimble fingers, which have inherited the faulstic friction of art, you see Italians doing the work. From Italy the channel comes onward to France, and perhaps the greatest name in modern history is that of the king of France who brought the arts from Italy to his own country. A vicious fellow in himself, uncharitable, untrue, egotistical, Francis I. has more credit with mankind for bringing the artists out of Italy than the United States will derive for having induced such a stream of heterogeneous immigration to its shores. So Spain had her brief and glorious day, when she became a disciple to the Italian's idea and gave him three poor little larks to try the western main with. So England, knowing nothing herself except murder and rapine, at the conclusion of the war of roses allowed some refugee Italians in its port to take the king's signet, and gotherwise unpaid, to discover the United States for him. Whatever the Moors learned they derived from the Greeks, and the Italians got in by the Moors from the back door. We look at the variety of vases here from all nations, and find that what the Greeks did not know about a vase it is useless for later nations to try to find.

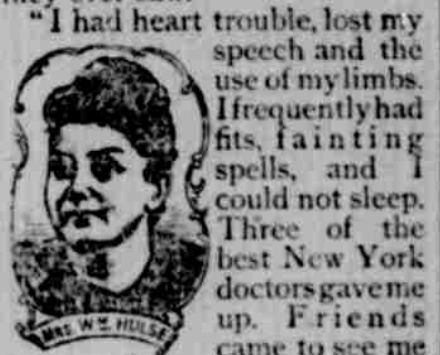


FRANCE AND GERMANY SIDE BY SIDE.

To get at the facts regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will convince you Hood's Cures.

Mrs. Wm. Hulst, Mantoloking, N.J. Taken from the grave. "The doctors said I had the worst case of womb trouble they ever saw."

"I had heart trouble, lost my speech and the use of my limbs. I frequently had fits, fainting spells, and I could not sleep. Three of the best New York doctors gave me up. Friends came to see me—among them my cousin. "She said she believed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would help me, and persuaded the doctor to try it. Oh! how thankful I am they gave it to me, for it took me from the grave. I began to improve immediately. I soon got out, and am now well and strong. No words can express my gratitude to you for my life. Since then I have given it to others, and it never fails."



ALL DRUGGISTS sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. Mrs. Pinkham's Free Fall, 20 cents.



THIS SET THE ARABS THINKING.

money. No people are above wanting a currency which they can take home, no matter where they live, and find it to be as good there as here. If you go to Buffalo Bill's show, just outside the fair, and see him, not only with his American Indians and cowboys and United States soldiers, but with his Cosaque, Arabs, Syrians, etc., you must reason that what brought all those people, flying the flags of different nations, into a common arena, was the coin which gave them employment. There may have been minor influences at work, such as pride of nationality and of personal strength, but to be fed, clothed, sheltered and mounted, and to be able to save a little something to take back, were the prime inducements. In like manner the people of the nations, and frequently the invasion of one nation by another, are the results of needs. The fall of the Roman empire was caused by the Berber getting loose and falling upon the Goths, who were lashed up against the Roman frontier, and the Romans would not let the Goths come in, from tyranny of race and edict, and the Goths said: "We must come in, for our women and children are being murdered," and when they came in Rome disappeared and Rome became Gothic.

As the newest action of the world,

A MARVEL TO HER FRIENDS

A Cure of a Seemingly Hopeless Case Always Excites Comment—Such a Case as Mrs. F. B. Scott's Is Especially Noticeable.

Dr. Rankin has published many remarkable cures, but probably not one so marked as Mrs. Scott's. It is worthy of comment and is published for the benefit of similar cases. Now in the season of the year to get yourself under treatment for catarrh of the bladder, one treatment now is worth three in the inclement season. That Dr. Rankin's system of treatment is superior has been fully proved.



MRS. F. B. SCOTT, 97 CLINTON ST.

Mrs. F. B. Scott of 97 Clinton street has a bright little lady with a numerous amount of friends. She says: "If a publication of my case will be any inducement to send people to Dr. Rankin I want it published, for he is doing a marvelous amount of good. When I went to see him I had been practically blind for three years. Five months of that time was spent in bed. Then I got so I could get around the house some, but I felt exhausted all the time. I was so weak and tired, it was an effort to move. My head was constantly aching and my eyes were watering. I had a continual cough and pain in my lungs. I had no appetite, was troubled with catarrh, and felt as though I had every ill concentrated in my body. Dr. Rankin has built up my strength, cured my lungs and catarrh, and relieved all the rest, and paid in my case. I do all my housework and walk everywhere. I am better than before in years, and say only regret is in not consulting Dr. Rankin sooner."

Dr. Rankin is recommended by Mrs. Mattie Thoms, 322 Jefferson avenue; Mrs. Chas. Moon, 308 Stewart avenue; Mrs. Jas. Blomfield, 247 Gold street; J. W. Spencer, room 6, Arcade; Jas. F. Cochrane, 28 West Bridge street; Geo. Noyes, 311 Broadway; C. E. Balson, 300 Grand avenue; W. Curtis, superintendent Michigan Iron Works; Fred Sparker, 174 Turner street; C. E. Barnes, Board of Health officer, H. R. Noyes, 243 Lyon street, and a host of others.

References to five hundred cured patients in this city alone.

Dr. Rankin is a graduate of Ann Arbor, and has had years of experience in his speciality.

CHARGES \$5.00 A MONTH!

The Office of the MONTAGUE TREATMENT. An Permanently Located at Rooms 12 and 13, Powers' Opera House Block. Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., treated in a new and scientific manner. Diseases of Lungs, Kidney, Stomach, Bowels, Nervous System, etc. Consultation, examination and one treatment free.

CATARRH CURED.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A.M., 2 to 5 P.M., 7 to 9 P.M., Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M. Patients at a distance successfully treated by mail. Write for symptom blank. Address DR. C. E. RANKIN, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WE INVITE YOU TO CALL ON US.



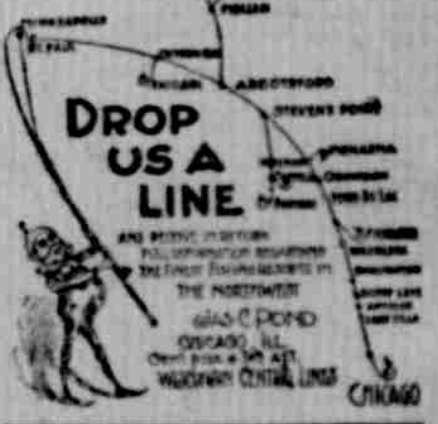
And examine our work and designs and get our prices on.

GRANITE AND MARBLE

Cemetery Work. Special attention given to country orders.

GRAND RAPIDS MARBLE CO.,

CORNER STREET.



DROP US A LINE

Drop us a line for a free copy of our new book, "The Art of Living." It contains many valuable hints and suggestions for the improvement of the human mind and body. It is a must for every one who desires to live a more intelligent and successful life. Write for your free copy today. Address: The Art of Living, Grand Rapids, Mich.

METROPOLITAN Business College.

For Michigan and outside of Michigan. THOROUGH INSTRUCTION. CHEAP CHARGES. Expert teachers. Write for prospectus. O. N. POWERS, Pres.

PHARO'S CURE

Pharo's Cure is a new and powerful remedy for all kinds of skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and itching. It is guaranteed to cure in a short time. Write for a free trial bottle. Address: Pharo's Cure, Grand Rapids, Mich.